

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

DEVOES NONPAREIL KEROSENE OIL.

PAINTS AND OILS, TALLOW and TAIL, PITCH and ROSIN.

AN INVOICE OF PARLOUR AND COOKING STOVES.

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.
CHATEAU LA TOUR, pints & quarts.
JES. GRAYES, " "
BREAKFAST CLARET, " "

SACCON'S MANZANILLA & AMON-TELLADO.

SACCON'S OLD INVALID PORT (1848).

HUNT'S PORT.

I and 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

COGNAC'S BRANDY.

FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.

BOON'S OLD TOM.

E. J. BURKE'S IRISH WHISKY.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

NORRIS PRAT & CO'S VERMOUTH.

JAMESON'S WHISKY.

MARSALE.

EASTERN CIDER.

CHARTREUSE.

MARASCHINO.

OURACAO.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and SANDERSON, pints and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. J. BURKE, pints and quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogsheads.

MILNER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES, CASH and PAPER BOXES, at Manufacturer's Prices.

Sole Agents for

Messrs. TURNBULL, JNR., and SOMERVILLE'S.

MALTESE CIGARETTES.

Macewen, FRICKEL & CO.

Hongkong, January 8, 1885.

FOR SALE.

A BOROUGHES & WATTS' BILLYARD TABLE.

Complete with CUES, POOL, PYRAMID, & C.

Balls, MARKING BOARD, RESTS, EXTRA CLOTH, &c., &c.

Just arrived per Glenfalloch.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, November 4, 1884.

NOW READY.

PRICE, \$1.00.

COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW

By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, and at LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now be had at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Glenfalloch* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned, and that full satisfaction will be given to all Claims.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2.30 p.m. To-day, the 4th instant.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 11th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, February 4, 1885.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Oryzopsis* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned, and that full satisfaction will be given to all Claims.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 o'clock To-morrow, the 3rd instant.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 2, 1885.

To Let.

TO BE LET.

THE BASEMENT FLOOR, GODOWN and OFFICE ROOM of No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, either Whole or Separately. Apply to

CHUN YUN, No. 152, Wing Lok Street. Hongkong, January 26, 1885.

STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE in Commodious and well ventilated GODOWNS on his New Premises in DODDLE STREET, next to the ORIENTAL BANK.

G. R. JAMMERT, Hongkong, December 27, 1884.

TO LET.

No. 4, West TERRACE, Entry from 1st February.

Apply to G. C. ANDERSON, 4, Praya Central, Hongkong, January 24, 1885.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 38, CAINE ROAD. Possession from 1st January, 1885.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, December 23, 1884.

TO LET.

COLLEGE CHAMBERS' (late HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS), Single Rooms or SUITES of APARTMENTS.

Nos. 4 and 18, HOLLYWOOD ROAD. No. 256, PRAYA CENTRAL. No. 41, GRABAM STREET.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co, Hongkong, December 24, 1884.

To-day's Advertisements.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's S.S. *Wingsong* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impounding discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, February 7, 1885.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Japan* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impounding discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees are hereby informed that all Claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 13th instant.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co, Agents. Hongkong, February 7, 1885.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR HOIHOW, PAKHOI AND HAIPHONG.

The Steamship *Yung-ching*, Captain LINCOLN, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, February 7, 1885.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Co's Steamship *Thales*, Captain POCOCK, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, February 7, 1885.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI (DIRECT.)

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, HANKOW and Parts on the YANGTZE.)

The Co's Steamship *Rensselaer*, Captain WANG-SING, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, February 7, 1885.

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held in SINGAPORE, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st January, 1885, the following Resolution was passed:—

That the Capital of the Company shall be increased to \$3,000,000 by the creation of 10,000 New Shares of \$100 each.

That 6,000 of such New Shares shall be offered in the first instance to the present Shareholders at a premium of \$10 per Share in proportion to the Amount of the Capital of the Company held by them respectively, and that the disposal of the remaining 2,000 and any Balance of the \$600,000 taken up by the Shareholders shall be left in the discretion of the Directors, but shall not be disposed of at a less premium than \$10 per Share.

That all the Premiums received on the Sale of the 10,000 New Shares shall be carried to the General Reserve Fund of the Company.

The Company are now Open to receive Applications for New Shares (in respect of such as are, as above stated, within the Directors' discretion for disposal) from those who are prepared to support the Office with business.

Forms of Application can be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents. Hongkong, February 7, 1885.

HONGKONG STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Directors have appointed Mr. R. C. HURLEY Secretary and Manager of the Company from the 1st instant. All Communications should therefore be addressed to him after this date. The Directors believe that, under the new Management, the grounds of complaint heretofore existing will be removed, and that full satisfaction will be given to Shippers.

Hongkong, February 7, 1885.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination.	Vessels.	Captain.	Agents.	Date of Leaving.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	<i>Yung-ching</i> (s)	Lincoln	Russell & Co.	Feb. 10, at daylight.
London, via Suez Canal	<i>Glencoe</i> (s)	Duke	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	February 9, at 3 p.m.
London, via Suez Canal	<i>Admiral</i> (s)	Anderson	Butterfield & Swire.	February 11.
London, &c., via Suez Canal, Hyderabad (s)	<i>Servicemen</i> (s)	Blanchard	Russell & Co.	February 17, at 4 p.m.
Manila	<i>Zafiro</i> (s)	Talbot	Russell & Co.	February 17, at 5 p.m.
Marseilles, &c., via Saigon	<i>Djemah</i> (s)	Leysinger	Messageries Maritimes	February 10, at noon.
Portland (Oregon)	<i>Columbia</i> (s)	C. M. Noyes	Molchers & Co.	Quick dispatch.
San Francisco, via Yokohama	<i>City of New York</i> (s)	Erchen	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	February 10, at 3 p.m.
San Francisco	<i>Western Monarch</i> (s)	Erchen	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
San Francisco	<i>Commander</i> (s)	Erchen	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Shanghai, via Amoy	<i>Agamemnon</i> (s)	Willing	Butterfield & Swire.	Feb. 9, at daylight.
Shanghai	<i>Yangtze</i> (s)	F. Schulz	Siemens & Co.	February 9, at 3 p.m.
Shanghai	<i>Kowshing</i> (s)	Webster	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	February 12, at 4 p.m.
Singapore, Penang and Bombay	<i>Kashgar</i> (s)	P. O. S. N. Co.	P. O. S. N. Co.	February 10, at 3 p.m.
Swatow and Bangkok	<i>Thales</i> (s)	P. H. Loff	Yuen Fat Hong.	Feb. 8, at daylight.
Swatow and Amoy	<i>Thales</i> (s)	P. H. Loff	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	February 10, at noon.
Swatow and Chefoo	<i>Bellens</i> (s)	Pocock	Molchers & Co.	Quick dispatch.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

FEB. 7, 1885.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value.	Position PER LAST REPORT.	Closing Quotations, Cash.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corporation	60,000	125	4,400,000	51,443 8128 sellers
INSURANCE.				
North-China Insurance Company, Limited	5,000	2 1/2	50	Tls. 540,107 Tls. 280 per share
Yangtze Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	2 1/2	25	Tls. 125
San Francisco Insurance Company, Limited	2,000	1 1/2	25	496,329 \$400
London & Lancashire Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	83 1/2	25	500,000
Canton Insurance Office Company, Limited	10,000	250	50	167,381 \$55
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited	1,000	1,000	200	469,560 \$824
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	250	50	Credit balance \$107 1/2
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	100	20	35,165.20
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	100	20	285,231.00 \$365
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	100	20	189,978.34 \$59
STEAM COMPANIES.				
H.K. & M. Steamboat Co., Limited	8,000	100	75	34,638 \$30 prem. ex. div.
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd. 60,000 sh. issued	18,367 1/2	10 1/2	10	30 % discount
China and Manila S. S. Company, Limited	3,600	100	all	70 discount do.
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Limited	10,000	12 1/2	125	5,401.60 \$5 cash
H.K. & China Gas Company, Limited	1,000	10 1/2	7 1/2	\$100 per share
New Shares	2,000	100	all	
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd. 5,000 sh. issued	1,000	100	all	\$120 " nominal
China Sugar Company, Limited	9,000	100	100	6,629.70 \$110 " buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	1,200	100	100	543.83 \$145 " cash
Hongkong Bakery Company, Limited	600	60	60	6,630.32 \$120 " buyers
Lat Pau Sugar Company, Limited	7,000	80	all	4,000.68 \$50 " buyers
Perak Tin Mining & Smelting Co., Limited	5,000	80	all	First year do. \$20 " nominal
Selangore Tin Mining Co., Ltd. of Shanghai	2,500	100	all	do. \$20 " cash
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	3,000	100	all	do. \$65 " cash
LOANS.				
Chinese Imperial 1874	6,276 1/2	100	all	June 30 Dec. 31
" 1877	16,040 1/2	100	all	Feb. 28 Ag. 31
" 1878	3,830	500	all	April & October
" 1881	8,666 1/2	500	all	June & Dec. 10 par
Sugar Debentures, 1880	600	500	all	June & Dec. 1 % prem.

To-day's Advertisements.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEW CHIWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW and Parts on the YANGTZE.)

The Co's Steamship *Agamemnon*, Captain WILDING, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, February 7, 1885.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship *Yangtze*, Captain F. SCHULZ, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, February 7, 1885.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 10th February, 1885, at 2 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

AN ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE WARE, &c., comprising:—

KAGAWA, IZUMI, KOTO, TORIO and SATSUMA YAKES, JARNS, BOWLS, PLATES, INCENSE BURNERS, TEA and COFFEE SETS, ENAMELLED WARE, GOLD and SILVER BURNERS, EMBOSSMENT and NICKELWARE, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer. Hongkong, February 7, 1885.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 6, 1885.—

Mensuleh, French steamer, 1,276, C. Benoit, Yokohama, January 31, and Keelung February 5, Mails and General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

February 7.—

Agamemnon, British steamer, 1,522, Widdow, Liverpool, December 20, and Singapore January 30, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.*Yangtze*, British steamer, from Whampoa.*Kowshing*, American steamer, from Whampoa.*Thales*, British steamer, 219, J. G. Pocock, Foomchow February 3, Amoy 4, and Swatow 6, General.—DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO.*Wingsong*, British steamer, 1,550, A. Du St. Croix, Calcutta via Singapore January 30, Optima and General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.*Japan*, British steamer, 1,865, T. S. Gardner, Calcutta January 21, Penang 28, and Singapore 31, 1,903 tons. Optima, 3,426 tons. Calcutta, 2,620 tons. Singapore and 3,500 pgs. Sundries.—DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.*Zafiro*, British steamer, 675, R. Talbot, Amoy February 6, General.—RUSSELL & Co.*Alicia*, for Keelung.*Poolang*, for Saigon.*Harbor*, for Saigon.*Guthrie*, for Sydney.*Fokien*, for Swatow.

CLEARED.

Long Wha, for Foomchow.

Rachol, for Tientsin.

Eusebia, for Calcutta.

Eusebia, for Calcutta.

Yen-tse, for Shanghai.

Kwang Lee, for Shanghai.

Alicia, for Canton.

Kwang Lee, for Swatow.

Guiding Star, for Tientsin.

Sailor, for Haiphong.

Pembroke, for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Mensuleh*, from Yokohama: for Hongkong, Messrs. Marde, John Marty, James A. Hof, Manuel Ragusa, Juan José and S. Back; for Marseilles, Mr. G. L. Hayes, (British Consul), Messrs. McKenney, B. Rodick, Hutcheson, James Gray and James Harvey.Per *Agamemnon*, from Liverpool, &c.: Mr. and Mrs. Sampson, Dr. Harris, and Mr. Young, and 230 Chinese from Singapore.Per *Thales*, from Coast Ports, Mrs. J. A. Lewis, Messrs. Simons and Haselopp, and 54 Chinese.Per *Wingsong*, from Calcutta, &c.: Mr. Motor, and 357 Chinese.Per *Japan*, from Calcutta, &c.: Mrs. J. S. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Chance, Messrs. Sam, J. McQueen, W. McQueen, G. W. Bacon, H. Pettit, H. N. Cooper, and D. Sorobijo, and 233 Chinese deck.Per *Zafiro*, from Amoy, 40 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Guthrie*, for Port Darwin, &c., 32 Chinese.Per *Fokien*, for Swatow, 2 Europeans, and 100 Chinese.Per *Yangtze*, for Shanghai, 1 European, and 2 Chinese.Per *Kowshing*, for Shanghai, 2 Europeans, and 40 Chinese.Per *Wingsong*, for Swatow, 158 Chinese.Per *Mensuleh*, for Swatow, 200 Chinese.Per *Pembroke*, for Saigon, 12 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The following mail notice was issued yesterday from the Post Office:—For Kowloon (for officers and men of the French fleet only, and purveyors, &c.), per *Albatros*, Friday, 6th, 4.30 p.m. Another item in this notice was that the *Doris* would carry mails for the same port at the same time. The two small steamers here mentioned are German vessels which ply between this port and Formosa; but the fact that the Postmaster General here should advertise and dispatch mails for the blockading squadron, calls for a few remarks. It must be borne in mind that in Hongkong we have approached as near to neutrality as the vacillating, half-and-half policy of the Imperial Government at Home will permit, and that consequently the acts of the local Government, or of its officers, must be weighed and pronounced upon from this impartial standpoint. In face of the recent proclamations—which bear more or less the character of tinkering and of compromise—it is not easy to discover what really is our position in relation to the French operations now being carried on against China. But assuming that we must be neutral, on the ground that the right of search has been claimed by one belligerent, then some line of neutrality must be drawn somewhere. Touching the conveyance of mails to the squadron of a belligerent engaged in actual hostilities, the line seems to us to be fairly clear. Despatches or mails are certainly contraband, and any neutral forwarding them would do so at his own risk. But when an official under the orders of a neutral power advertises and despatches a special mail to a fleet which a belligerent is blockading and making war against another belligerent; when the officials of that neutral power are employed in the despatch of such mails, and the Government buildings are used for preparing and despatching such contraband, it may be asked if this is or is not neutrality. Suppose that a Chinese cruiser were to overhail the *Albatros* or *Doris*, could she lawfully take and open the mail contraband so forwarded; or, after seizing the mails, would the Chinese Government have a reasonable ground of complaint against the British Government? These are points which, though they may be looked upon as somewhat nice, are quite likely to arise; and we have heard so much lately about a strict imposition of neutrality, it may be asked whether or not this example is to be followed by private neutrals. The Postmaster General may be able to give the best reasons imaginable for his action in forwarding these contraband mails; but in these days of alleged neutrality and search, the uttermost indifference to all previous arrangements should, we fancy, prevail in all the neutral governmental departments.

There is one other point; and although it may be advanced on the ground of reciprocity, strict neutrality can scarcely be said to make room for any such allowance. Admiral Courbet, it is well known, has acted with some severity in excluding mails of all kinds from Formosa. We do not allege that the gallant admiral has ventured beyond his rights in so doing; but if he has not done so, then it is perfectly plain that the facilities placed by the Hongkong Government within reach of the hostile French fleet are both foolish and wrong in principle. They are foolish because they are gratuitous concessions, in return for which no reciprocal advantage is gained; and they are wrong in principle, because, if the so-called 'state of war' justifies a right of search, then no British official has a right to ship contraband of war to either belligerent.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PASSED CANAL.—*Devotion*, January 15; *Sarpedon*, January 19; *Bellerophon*, January 20.

The next *FRANCIS MAIL*, by the M. M. Co.'s steamer *Saghalien*, left Singapore for Saigon and this port on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at noon, and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 11th inst.

The next *AMERICAN MAIL*, per the P. M. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, left Yokohama on Thursday, the 6th inst., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday next, the 11th inst.

The next *ENGLISH MAIL*, by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Suez*, left Singapore on Friday, the 6th inst., at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Saturday, the 14th inst.

The following *AMERICAN MAIL*, per the O. & O. steamer *San Pablo*, left Yokohama on Saturday, the 7th inst., at daylight, and may be expected here on or about Saturday, the 14th inst.

The S. S. *Telegraph* left Singapore for this port on the 7th inst.

The *Suez*, with the next English mail, left Singapore for Hongkong on Friday, the 6th inst., at 5 p.m.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Telegraph*, from London, left Singapore this morning, and is due here on the 14th inst.

Another chapter of 'A Sketch of Formosa,' describing the physical geography of the island, will be found on the fourth page of to-night's issue.

This return cricket match between the Hongkong C. C. and the 'Buffs,' which was to have been played yesterday and to-day, has been postponed until Friday and Saturday next, owing to the bad weather yesterday.

Some Chinese residents in Tokio are purchasing an immense number of Japanese swords to export to China.

The Colony may shortly receive a visit from a Parsa theatrical company. At all events such a company, comprising some twenty actors, and having the name of 'The Prince of Wales Theatrical Company' is playing at Singapore.

As will be seen from a notice in our advertisement columns this evening, a new manager has been appointed to the Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., and the Directors of the Company trust that the new arrangements made will ensure the success of the enterprise.

In a paragraph written before the *San Pablo* arrived at Yokohama, the *Japan Gazette* says:—The *San Pablo* is a splendidly built vessel; but as she is short in comparison with her beam, nautical men are of opinion that she would be very slow and unmanageable under canvas.

The *Japan Herald* Mail summary of the 26th ult. states that telegrams from London advise an advance of £2 in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares. They are quoted at £50.10 per share of £25 2.6 per value. This marked advance may be accepted as the forerunner of another successful half year for the six months ended 31st ultimo.

The French Government transport *Toulon* arrived at Singapore on the 28th January, from Toulon, with naval and military reliefs for Cochinchina and Tonquin. She was the first ship against which the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act were enforced at Singapore as regards the supply of coal and provisions to belligerents.

We have received another portion of Mr. Ferguson's 'Manual of International Law,' and we are glad to learn that the complete work will be ready before the end of the present month. The portion which now reaches us deals with the interesting subjects of neutral commerce; visit and search; capture; the right of asylum; the 24 hours' rule; and contraband of war.

A petition has been drawn up and forwarded to the local Government by Chang Wo Li, the mother of the man murdered at Tait-tai-mui in Nov. last, praying that the murderers of her son, whom she names in the petition, be captured and brought to trial for the barbarous crime committed by them. We fear the application for justice will have but little effect.

We trust that the Government will adopt adequate measures to ensure the arrest and conviction of the bold murderers of Ruhmelli. The crime is certainly one of the most startling murders that have been perpetrated in this Colony for many years; and, counting as it does, in the wake of a long series of burglaries, it is clear that a daring class of criminals is once more at work in the Colony. In the event of the Police failing to arrest the actual murderers, a reward should be offered sufficient to bring the miscreants to justice.

The following items from the letter of a Peking Correspondent in the *Shen Pan* of 24th January may be of interest to foreign readers:—'It is reported that an official sent from Peking to get supplies states that the customs officials beyond the Passes (i.e. in Mongolia) find great difficulty in examining goods on account of Russians of all classes frequently crossing the frontier and refusing to allow the officials to search their baggage. The High officials on the Frontier ought, if this be so, to take prompt steps to check the first beginning of trouble.'

Reference to the telegrams received from Mandatay, to the effect that the Shans and Kachyens, have joined the Burmese, it should be noted that most probably the Shans and Kachyens here alluded to are bodies of the hill people of Independent Burmah who encircle Burmah proper. The 'Chinese' also mentioned in the telegram as still holding Bhamo are doubtless the Northern Shans, frequently spoken of as 'Chinese Shans' and (for brevity) 'Chinese.' It would appear to be pretty certain that the entire Shan and Lao people have risen, and have got involved in this utter wave of the Franco-Tonquinese troubles.

SERVICES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND FOR TO-MORROW.—SEXTAGESIMA SUNDAY. Cathedral.—8 a.m.—Parade Service, Morning Prayer and Sermon, Rev. O. Chennett. 11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon, The Colonial Chaplain. 5.45 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, The Colonial Chaplain. St. Peter's Church.—6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, The Bishop. St. Stephen's Church (all Services in Chinese).—11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, &c., Revs. J. B. Ost and Fong Yat Sau. 6.30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, Revs. J. B. Ost and Fong Yat Sau.

This following are the war services of Major-General Cameron as recorded in the Army List:—Major-General W. G. Cameron served in the Grenadier Guards during the Eastern campaign of 1854, including the battle of Alma and siege of Sebastopol as Assistant Engineer, right attack. Was severely wounded on the 20th October while in command of the Volunteer Sharpshooters of the 1st Division (Medal with two Clasps, Knight of the Legion of Honour, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish Medal). Commanded the 3rd Regiment German Legion, with commission of Lieut.-Colonel from May, 1855, to November, 1856; out of which time seven months in Turkey. Commanded the 1st Battalion 4th King's Own Regiment throughout the Abyssinian campaign, and

was present at the action of Arago and capture of Magdala (mentioned in Lord Napier's despatches as having 'won his admiration by the manner in which he commanded his excellent Regiment, and the soldier-like spirit which by his teaching and example he has so well fostered and maintained.' (Brevet of Colonel C.B., and Medal).)

The announcement that an Italian expedition leaves to-morrow with the object of occupying the important port of Massowah in the Red Sea is surprising. It was stated in the telegrams published in the Indian papers that the Italians intended to occupy the Bay of Assab, near the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, and one of these telegrams, which we reproduce elsewhere in this issue, gives particulars of the expedition which was to be sent from Italy for this purpose. According to the latest home papers, Zeila was the place which was to be occupied. It is quite possible that the Italian Government intends to annex the whole coast from Assab up to Massowah. The statements in the Italian papers appear, indeed, to indicate that a considerable extent of coast was to be taken possession of by Italy. There can be no doubt that this announcement in reference to Massowah is true, because a Reuters' telegram published a day earlier stated that Turkey had protested against Italian annexation in the Red Sea, and, while Massowah is an Egyptian possession, neither the Khedive nor the Turkish Government has any claims on Assab. Massowah is an island and a town close to the boundary between Nubia and Abyssinia. The island is only about a mile and a quarter in circumference, and is situated within 200 yards of the mainland. It is almost wholly occupied by the town, of which the population is about 8,000. The coast being very desolate of harbours, Massowah is really an important seat of commerce. It carries on a large trade by sea with Bombay and with the Arabian coast; and a large trade also by caravans with Egypt on the one hand and Abyssinia on the other. King John of Abyssinia was very anxious to get possession of Massowah. Most probably England is not opposing the proceedings of the Italians, and if they can develop the trade of the coast, there is no sufficient reason why obstacles should be thrown in the way of their making settlements there.

CAPTAIN Robert Young, master of the steamer *Dora Tully*, has again got himself into trouble, this time at Yokohama. On the 26th ult., he was charged before the Assistant Judge (Russell Robertson), with having assaulted Thomas Lackland, one of the firemen on board the steamer. It appeared from the fireman's statement that he had been left behind at Hongkong, in hospital. When he came out of hospital, he was sent on to Yokohama by the Harbour Master in the *Breconshire*, there to join his ship. On reaching Yokohama, he went on board the *Dora Tully*, but the Captain ordered him ashore. He went on board about a dozen times, but was always ordered ashore. On the 23rd ult., he refused to go ashore, and Captain Young then seized him by the throat and shoved him as far as the gangway ladder, and told him to get out as he did not belong to the ship. Captain Young, when called upon to prove the fireman did not belong to his ship, produced the ship's articles. After looking at these, the Judge remarked that he found he must adjourn the case one week to find out whether there had been a false entry in the log book as regards the complainant's desertion. There had been a communication from Capt. Thomsett, harbour master at Hongkong, stating that, at the time the desertion was reported, the complainant was in hospital. This, he, the master, must be prepared to prove incorrect. In order to get at this he would be served with a summons for a misdemeanor. The line of defence that he, the master, had taken in the case made it a necessity to proceed in this manner.

On the case being heard the Judge said he had concluded to decide the case against the defendant, who he thought might have assumed a different attitude towards the Court. He seemed a gentleman of rather a litigious disposition, and he might have kept himself out of the scrape he had fallen into. He got every opportunity to do so at the Court. He must hold that the Captain knew—at any rate he should have known, for he had the means of knowing—that the fireman was in the hospital, and that when he made the entry in the log he knew the man was not a deserter.

Sentence was passed of a fine of £5, with costs, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment. Captain Young was also fined \$1, with costs, for committing the assault. This following Provisional Regulations, for the granting of the Balika Scholarships to deserving Scholars of the Central School and St. Joseph's College, were published in the *Government Gazette* in December 1883:—1. Until arrangements can be made for establishing Medical Scholarships sum of \$300 a year (tenable for two years) will be granted annually by the Trustees to the best English Scholars of the Central School and St. Joseph's College, conditional in each case on the holder continuing his studies during the two years. 2. The number of Scholarships to be allotted to each School will be annually decided by the Trustees. 3. The holders of Scholarships will be selected by the Trustees, on the Report of the Inspector of Schools. 4. A Scholarship may be forfeited in case of any serious misconduct on the part of the holder, or of his leaving the School, and such portion of it as may be unpaid

shall revert to the Trust funds. The power of forfeiture is reserved to the Trustees, whose decision shall be final. P. RYER, A. LISTER, B. J. EYRE, Trusts. Hongkong, 22nd December, 1883.

The *Officiating Gazette* reports that, early on the morning of the 14th ult., a bank about four hundred and fifty feet long, and sixty feet wide, rose from the sea in Kitagata Bay, off Yokohama Prefecture, about three feet from the beach, and in midday it showed its foot above the water. At the same time several deep fissures were created in the adjacent coast, and a subsidence, measuring over four hundred feet by thirty feet, and accompanied by an emission of steam, took place. —*Japan Mail*.

The Bank of Japan and its branches have suspended or rather refused discounting and lending since the close of last year, and have also taken the charge of all Government funds collected in the form of taxes and otherwise, which has hitherto been undertaken by provincial banks. This is the chief cause of the recent further supply of the failure of three private banks in Osaka and Kyoto. —*Mainichi Shimbun*.

The business of importing Australian cattle into Singapore for the purposes of supplying the Settlement with good beef, is, says the *Strait Times*, making rapid progress. It will be observed that Mr. McLeod, who is at present the only person engaged in the trade, has received a further supply of cattle from the coast of New South Wales, all orders that he may be favored with. Mr. Osborne, who inaugurated this trade, is at present in Australia, but it is possible he may return shortly with some more cattle. Competition is healthy in every business, and there is plenty of room for both of the enterprising caterers.

A shocking occurrence happened lately in the harbour of Tagal in Java. The Dutch steamer *Prins Alexander* was about leaving that port on her return voyage to Singapore when a Malay belonging to a cargo boat alongside either fell or was pushed overboard by a large shark. One of his companions on board the cargo boat, seeing the peril of his friend, fastened a rope round his waist and courageously threw himself into the water to render assistance. By this time however the steamer had been seized, and four or five more sharks to the spot, and the brave fellow who had endeavored to save his companion was himself torn to pieces before the eyes of the people on board the steamer. It is said that some of the crew have been ordered to look out for sharks to those on board the steamer. *Prins Alexander*, but this wants confirmation. There will no doubt be a thorough enquiry into the whole matter by the Dutch Authorities.

KOREAN INTELLIGENCE per *Tegayouwa Maru*, which left Incheon by the 19th instant, is to the following effect:—Soul now appears pretty much like a deserted battlefield, there being very few people in the streets even during daylight. The Korean government has returned to the country, only some ten troops remaining open. The Chinese troops are exercising the greatest prudence, and confine themselves to a good deal to their barracks. On the contrary, the Korean soldiers continue their lawless conduct in disregard of all discipline. Without the gates of Soul the Chinese are assuming supreme power, and both the Chinese and Koreans bear themselves most insolently towards the Japanese. Outside Soul things are more quiet and the Japanese are not looked upon with as many hostile eyes as in Soul. No Japanese except those on official business remain in the capital at present. —*Jiji Shimpō*.

SOME sections of the Japanese people are burning with a strong desire to take up the cudgels against China for the part which the Chinese troops are alleged to have played in the recent Korean disturbances; and, if the agitation is not judiciously checked by the Government, popular opinion, which is already making itself largely felt, may become roused to a positively dangerous extent. On the 24th of last month about one hundred natives assembled in a theatre at Yokohama, and were harangued at considerable length by a number of fiery orators who denounced the policy of the Government in no measured terms, and inveighed against China in most immoderate and violent language. Among the speakers was a native of the native paper, the *Leiki Shimbun*, and these made exceptionally fierce attacks on China. While one of them was in full blast and delighting his hearers hugely, he was suddenly stopped by the appearance on the scene of the Police, who declared the meeting suspended.

THE *San Francisco Chronicle* says:—The announcement made recently that Mexico would enter into a treaty with China by which subjects of the latter nation emigrating to Mexico should be admitted to citizenship in that country, has attracted considerable attention and aroused the suspicion that the cunning Celestial was scheming to force his way into the United States under the cover of his acquired Mexican citizenship. If this is the object it is likely to prove unsuccessful, for the decision rendered by Justice Field in the case of Ah Lung covers the point fully, and should an attempt be made to breach it at the East a decision of the Supreme Court would doubtless affirm the correctness of Field's views. In the case referred to the petitioner, a Chinaman, claimed admission into the United States as a subject of Great Britain, being in the British port of Hongkong, Justice Field decided that the provisions of the Restriction Act against the admission of aliens applied to all persons of the Chinese race, irrespective of the country whence they came, or in which they claimed citizenship. The Restriction Act, making the latter exercise of the supreme law-making power of this country, overrode the provisions of any prior treaty with a foreign Power, notwithstanding the clause in the Constitution of the United States which declares that the treaties of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land. The question of the extent to which the provisions of the Restriction Act against the admission of aliens applied to the subjects, or citizens of Chinese birth, to be a violation of the provisions of its treaties with us, the Judge said, was one that must be left to international diplomacy of states. The Restriction Act applied to all persons of the Chinese race, and it was not yet been taken. Should it be contested, it would doubtless be pronounced sound by a full Court.

MURDER AND ROBBERY IN LYNCHURST TERRACE.

A most cowardly and atrocious murder was perpetrated last evening between 7 and 8 o'clock at No. 40 Lynchurst Terrace, two doors from the junction of Cockran Street with Lynchurst Terrace.

The ground floor of this house was in the occupation of an old Indian named Mahomed Ali Rahimalli, who kept a shop for the sale of Indian condiments, &c. Mahomed was in the habit of getting his meals with a fellow countryman, named Sheikhally Fassally, who keeps a draper's shop at No. 8 Peel Street. At 7 o'clock last evening Mahomed, contrary to his usual custom, failed to turn up at Fassally's for his dinner, and a coolie was sent round to his shop to see what was the cause. The coolie found the shop closed and no light inside, and went back and reported this to his master. Fassally, some time after, sent his clerk to the shop to see what was the matter with the old man. Upon reaching the shop the clerk found the door partly open. The lamp in the shop had been turned down low, and upon turning it up, the body of the unfortunate Mahomed was found at the far end of the shop, on its face, while two bags of grain and one bag of betel nut were laid on the top of it, one being placed over the neck and head, one on the back and the other on the legs. An alarm was at once given, and assistance called in, and, on the legs being removed, it was found that Mahomed had been gagged; a piece of bamboo having been forced into his mouth, and then tied firmly at the back of his head. The body was quite cold when discovered. From the appearance of the deceased's clothes it was evident that he had offered a stern resistance to his murderers as his feeble strength would permit. His jacket had apparently been torn open, his singlet and his trousers seemed to have been pulled about a good deal, his hair was dishevelled, and several portions of his beard had evidently been pulled out during the process of gagging. It is conjectured, from the fact that a string of beads was found in his hands, that the old man was engaged in saying his prayers when his cowardly assailants rushed upon him. Any other circumstance which strengthens this supposition is the fact that he had his shoes off, and that the toes of his stockings bore marks of having been trodden upon, the stockings themselves being partly pulled off. The deceased was 67 years of age, and was not by any means a powerful man. Had he been so, he could easily have thrown off the bags which were placed on top of him, as, at the most, they cannot weigh more than 150 lbs. each. These and the gag, however, proved too much for him, and, whatever may have been the original intentions of those who attacked him, they are assuredly guilty of murder. It is generally believed by those who know the facts as yet disclosed, that his assailants did not intend murder, and that their sole object was to keep him quiet until they had secured the money which it is certain he had possessed of. In one sense they have overdone their part, inasmuch as they have caused the old man's death; and, in another sense they have underdone their work, for they have failed to secure a considerable sum of money (\$136 in notes) which the deceased kept in a large sash-box placed in the cockpit of the shop. From the very few traces left by the perpetrators of the crime, it is evident their object was plunder. Both files were found to have been removed from their usual places, and emptied of their contents, with the exception of a few coppers. The contents may have been removed from the till by the deceased, but whether this was so or not they are gone; and it is surmised that some \$300 or \$400, which it is believed Mahomed had on his person ready to advance on a consignment of goods which he expected to receive by the *Japan* from Calcutta to-day, have also been taken.

At present there is hardly a clue of the most slender description as to who were the murderers. Seven men have been arrested on suspicion, but it is doubtful whether they were connected with the murder in the remotest degree. One of these is a coolie who was in the employ of the deceased, and his statement is to the effect that his master told him, at seven o'clock, to go and get his dinner as usual, and when he came back to the shop about eight o'clock, he found his master dead and the Police present. When he did return, the Police arrested six Chin Choo coolies, and in possession of these men they found in all \$130, one man alone having as much as \$48 on his person. The coolie who was in the employ of the deceased exhibited a considerable amount of sorrow, whether genuine or not of course is not known, when he found his master was dead. He shed tears copiously, and remarked that he had lost a very good master.

The fact that an act like that of last night can be committed at such a time and place without anyone But the actors hearing or seeing anything of it, is profoundly startling. Yet this nevertheless seems to have been the case. The roughness is a busy one, and there are shops throwing plenty of light on the street all round, yet not one of the neighbours or passers who were in the street at the time seems to have heard or seen anything suspicious.

After the murder was discovered the body of deceased was removed to the Mortuary. This afternoon, an inquest was opened by the Coroner (Mr. H. E. Woodhouse). No evidence was taken, and after a jury, consisting of Messrs J. A. dos Remedios, E. P. de Campos and D. Wood, had been sworn, and those gentlemen had viewed the body, the inquest was adjourned until Wednesday morning next, at 3.30, at the Magistrate's Court. Mr. Marques has held a post mortem examination of the body. He is of opinion that death resulted from suffocation. Deceased had lived in Hongkong off and on for about 40 years; and a number of his Indian and Parsee friends were present at the Mortuary.

Deceased's estate has been taken charge of by the Registrar, and is now being looked after by a bailiff.

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(From our Correspondent.)

2nd February, 1885.

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There are said to be 160 unarmaments of soldiers around Fouchow, besides the garrison, and more troops are daily expected. Ships are waiting; but some are said to be coming from Canton. The Chinese seem to be ignoring the French fleet, if this be true, seeing that the Northern fleet has really started from Shanghai, though how far it has gone seems doubtful.

People at home seem to have made up their minds that the Fouchow Arsenal was 'destroyed' by the French. I have good reason to believe that the damage done by the French shells was not over £50,000. Of course the value of the articles carried off by the Chinese soldiers is not included in that sum. They proved more expensive than the enemy. The reason so trifling damage was done is that the French shells seem not to have had time fuses; they exploded as soon as they struck a building, and so damaged merely the walls and not the machinery. If a shell or two had gone through the roof of a workshop and, after rolling among the machinery, had exploded, the loss would have been enormous. Admiral Courbet, too, seems to have believed in the presence of vast horde behind the hills, and, after his experience at Keelung, would not again risk a landing. Whatever was the reason, whether the use of percussion shells, or the fear of landing, or the impossibility of bringing the large ships up to the Arsenal, there was really no 'destruction.' The Arsenal was working again scarcely a week after the French fleet left the Min.

Some energetic and benevolent members of the community gave a concert last Thursday to the aid of the H. M. S. *Midge*. We believe the men greatly appreciated the songs, and the recitation given by one talented gentleman; while the rest of the community were sorry that sailors only were admitted.

TELEGRAMS.

(From Indian and London papers.)

Cairo, 7th Jan.—Lord Wolsey telegraphs that Colonel Stewart's convey will start from Gakdal to-day for El-Matmah, which they expect to occupy on the 16th inst.; if the steamer should be there they will communicate with General Gordon immediately.

Cairo, 8th Jan.—The 42nd regiment has arrived at Korti, and starts to-day for Marawi.

Colonel Stewart left Korti to-day for Gakdal, accompanied by the 19th Hussars, the Camel Corps, the 25th Regiment and the Naval Brigade. The wells of Gakdal will be protected by the 38th Regiment, whilst the Guards and remainder of the force will continue their march to El-Matmah.

London, 10th Jan.—The Expeditionary Force to Assab will consist of four companies of Bersaglieri, one company of Artillery, six guns, and two companies of Cavalry. News has been received from the West Coast of Africa that the German Corvettes of the *Albatros* and *Bismarck* have landed troops on the Cameroons and punished some rebellious natives there.

New York, 11th Jan.—An Irishman was stabbed to death in the office of Mr. O'Donovan Rossa in this city yesterday, for divulging the secrets of the Invincibles. Mr. O'Donovan Rossa disavows all complicity in the crime.

New York, January 13.—The Irishman who was at first supposed to have been stabbed to death in Rossa's office here, is still alive, and is ultimately expected to recover.

Cairo, January 13.—General Sir Herbert Stewart, on his arrival at El Matmah, will open up communication with Khar-toum, but the advance of troops to Khar-toum is not expected to take place until the arrival of General Earle's forces at El Matmah, at the end of February, after the capture of Darber.

London, January 13.—Germany has disclaimed any intention of establishing a protectorate over Zanzibar.

Paris, 14th Jan.—The sum of 50,000 francs has been placed by the Government at Paris at the immediate disposal of the Pondicherry Government for the relief of the distress caused by the late floods, and the repair of roads and bridges.

London, 14th Jan.—It is currently reported that France has proposed a loan of nine millions sterling to Egypt under international guarantee, but that the Powers have refused a guarantee.

It is denied that Austria, France, Germany and Russia will reply to the English proposals regarding Egyptian finance by an identical note as stated last week.

London, 15th Jan.—The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a telegram from Berlin stating that England and Germany have come to

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